



Python Modules and Packages

from <https://docs.python.org/3/tutorial/modules.html>

Python Modules

- Module: A file containing Python definitions and statements
- The file name (without the .py suffix) is the module name
- The module name is the global namespace when using the module functions/variables
- Now the code can be used with import everywhere in the same computer

```
def fib(n):    # write Fibonacci series up to n
    a, b = 0, 1
    while a < n:
        print(a, end=' ')
        a, b = b, a+b
    print()
```

```
>>> import fibo
```

```
>>> fibo.fib(1000)
0 1 1 2 3 5 8 13 21 34 55 89 144 233 377 610 987
```

```
>>> fib = fibo.fib
>>> fib(500)
0 1 1 2 3 5 8 13 21 34 55 89 144 233 377
```

Python Modules

- A way to lift the module elements to the global space

```
>>> from fibo import fib
>>> fib(500)
0 1 1 2 3 5 8 13 21 34 55 89 144 233 377
```

```
>>> from fibo import *
>>> fib(500)
0 1 1 2 3 5 8 13 21 34 55 89 144 233 377
```

Risky as the global
space is contaminated

- Renaming the module

```
>>> import fibo as fib
>>> fib.fib(500)
0 1 1 2 3 5 8 13 21 34 55 89 144 233 377
```

```
>>> from fibo import fib as fibonacci
>>> fibonacci(500)
0 1 1 2 3 5 8 13 21 34 55 89 144 233 377
```

Executing Modules

```
if __name__ == "__main__":  
    import sys  
    fib(int(sys.argv[1]))
```

The code is
not executed

```
>>> import fibo  
>>>
```

Set `__name__` to "`__main__`"
and thus the code
is executed

```
$ python fibo.py 50  
0 1 1 2 3 5 8 13 21 34
```

Module Search

- When importing a module, it is searched in this order
 1. Searching a built-in module with this name
 2. Search in the directories given by the global variable `sys.path`

`sys.path` is initialized with:

1. The directory containing the input script
2. The directories listed at the environment variable PYTHONPATH
3. The installation-dependent default

Updating `sys.path`:

```
>>> import sys
>>> sys.path.append('/ufs/guido/lib/python')
```

Standard Modules

- Python comes with a library of standard modules
- Not part of the language, but very useful and comfortable to have
 - Math functionality
 - System calls
 - Etc.
- These are also operating system and platform dependent

Dir()

The built-in function `dir()` is used to find out which names a module defines. It returns a sorted list of strings:

```
>>> import fibo, sys
>>> dir(fibo)
['__name__', 'fib', 'fib2']
>>> dir(sys)
['__breakpointhook__', '__displayhook__', '__doc__', '__excepthook__',
 '__interactivehook__', '__loader__', '__name__', '__package__', '__spec__',
 '__stderr__', '__stdin__', '__stdout__', '__unraisablehook__',
 '_clear_type_cache', '_current_frames', '_debugmallocstats', '_framework',
 '_getframe', '_git', '_home', '_xoptions', 'abiflags', 'addaudithook',
 'api_version', 'argv', 'audit', 'base_exec_prefix', 'base_prefix',
 'breakpointhook', 'builtin_module_names', 'byteorder', 'call_tracing',
 'callstats', 'copyright', 'displayhook', 'dont_write_bytecode', 'exc_info',
 'excepthook', 'exec_prefix', 'executable', 'exit', 'flags', 'float_info',
 'float_repr_style', 'get_asyncgen_hooks', 'get_coroutine_origin_tracking_depth',
 'getallocatedblocks', 'getdefaultencoding', 'getdlopenflags',
 'getfilesystemencodingerrors', 'getfilesystemencoding', 'getprofile',
 'getrecursionlimit', 'getrefcount', 'getsizeof', 'getswitchinterval',
 'gettrace', 'hash_info', 'hexversion', 'implementation', 'int_info',
 'intern', 'is_finalizing', 'last_traceback', 'last_type', 'last_value',
 'maxsize', 'maxunicode', 'meta_path', 'modules', 'path', 'path_hooks',
 'path_importer_cache', 'platform', 'prefix', 'ps1', 'ps2', 'pycache_prefix',
 'set_asyncgen_hooks', 'set_coroutine_origin_tracking_depth', 'setdlopenflags',
 'setprofile', 'setrecursionlimit', 'setswitchinterval', 'settrace', 'stderr',
 'stdin', 'stdout', 'thread_info', 'unraisablehook', 'version', 'version_info',
 'warnoptions']
```

Without arguments, `dir()` lists the names you have defined currently:

```
>>> a = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
>>> import fibo
>>> fib = fibo.fib
>>> dir()
['__builtins__', '__name__', 'a', 'fib', 'fibo', 'sys']
```

variables,
modules,
functions, etc.

Built-in Functions

```
>>> import builtins
>>> dir(builtins)
['ArithmeticError', 'AssertionError', 'AttributeError', 'BaseException',
'BlockingIOError', 'BrokenPipeError', 'BufferError', 'BytesWarning',
'ChildProcessError', 'ConnectionAbortedError', 'ConnectionError',
'ConnectionRefusedError', 'ConnectionResetError', 'DeprecationWarning',
'EOFError', 'Ellipsis', 'EnvironmentError', 'Exception', 'False',
'FileExistsError', 'FileNotFoundError', 'FloatingPointError',
'FutureWarning', 'GeneratorExit', 'IOError', 'ImportError',
'ImportWarning', 'IndentationError', 'IndexError', 'InterruptedError',
'IsADirectoryError', 'KeyError', 'KeyboardInterrupt', 'LookupError',
'MemoryError', 'NameError', 'None', 'NotADirectoryError', 'NotImplemented',
'NotImplementedError', 'OSError', 'OverflowError',
'PendingDeprecationWarning', 'PermissionError', 'ProcessLookupError',
'ReferenceError', 'ResourceWarning', 'RuntimeError', 'RuntimeWarning',
'StopIteration', 'SyntaxError', 'SyntaxWarning', 'SystemError',
'SystemExit', 'TabError', 'TimeoutError', 'True', 'TypeError',
'UnboundLocalError', 'UnicodeDecodeError', 'UnicodeEncodeError',
'UnicodeError', 'UnicodeTranslateError', 'UnicodeWarning', 'UserWarning',
'ValueError', 'Warning', 'ZeroDivisionError', '_', '__build_class__',
'__debug__', '__doc__', '__import__', '__name__', '__package__', 'abs',
'all', 'any', 'ascii', 'bin', 'bool', 'bytearray', 'bytes', 'callable',
'chr', 'classmethod', 'compile', 'complex', 'copyright', 'credits',
'delattr', 'dict', 'dir', 'divmod', 'enumerate', 'eval', 'exec', 'exit',
'filter', 'float', 'format', 'frozenset', 'getattr', 'globals', 'hasattr',
'hash', 'help', 'hex', 'id', 'input', 'int', 'isinstance', 'issubclass',
'iter', 'len', 'license', 'list', 'locals', 'map', 'max', 'memoryview',
'min', 'next', 'object', 'oct', 'open', 'ord', 'pow', 'print', 'property',
'quit', 'range', 'repr', 'reversed', 'round', 'set', 'setattr', 'slice',
'sorted', 'staticmethod', 'str', 'sum', 'super', 'tuple', 'type', 'vars',
'zip']
```


Packages

- Collections of modules arranged in directories

Serves as a notifier that it is a package with subdirectories. Usually empty but can contain initialization code such as global definitions or imports

```
sound/
__init__.py      Top-level package
formats/         Initialize the sound package
    __init__.py  Subpackage for file format conversions
    wavread.py
    wavwrite.py
    aiffread.py
    aiffwrite.py
    auread.py
    auwrite.py
    ...
effects/         Subpackage for sound effects
    __init__.py
    echo.py
    surround.py
    reverse.py
    ...
filters/         Subpackage for filters
    __init__.py
    equalizer.py
    vocoder.py
    karaoke.py
    ...
```

Packages

- Using the packages
 - Importing sub-packages or modules

```
sound/  
  __init__.py  
  formats/  
    __init__.py  
    wavread.py  
    wavwrite.py  
    aiffread.py  
    aiffwrite.py  
    auread.py  
    auwrite.py  
    ...  
  effects/  
    __init__.py  
    echo.py  
    surround.py  
    reverse.py  
    ...  
  filters/  
    __init__.py  
    equalizer.py  
    vocoder.py  
    karaoke.py  
    ...
```

Top-level package
Initialize the sound package
Subpackage for file format conversions

```
import sound.effects.echo
```

This loads the submodule `sound.effects.echo`. It must be referenced with its full name.

```
sound.effects.echo.echofilter(input, output, delay=0.7, atten=4)
```

An alternative way of importing the submodule is:

```
from sound.effects import echo
```

This also loads the submodule `echo`, and makes it available without its package prefix, so it can be used as follows:

```
echo.echofilter(input, output, delay=0.7, atten=4)
```

Yet another variation is to import the desired function or variable directly:

```
from sound.effects.echo import echofilter
```



Python Publication

General

- Pack a package for distribution
- Either to colleagues at work or to entire world (PyPi)
- Easy transfer of implementation
- Both source and binary code are supported

Preparation

- Place the source code under directory src
- Write setup.py (the publishing configuration)

PyProjects ▶ example4			
Name	Date modified	Type	Size
src	12/13/2020 2:20 PM	File folder	
setup.py	12/11/2020 3:37 PM	Python File	1 KB

PyProjects ▶ example4 ▶ src		
Name	Date modified	Type
helloworld.py	12/11/2020 3:27 PM	Python File

Setup.py

- The minimum information is shown below
- setup() serves as a configuration – one parameter for each configuration item

```
from setuptools import setup

setup(
    name='helloworld',
    version='0.0.1',
    description='say hello!',
    py_modules=["helloworld"],
    package_dir={'': 'src'},
)
```

the name for pip
install

The modules
(files) to publish

The directory to
publish

Executing

- Create the distribution data

```
$ python setup.py bdist_wheel
```

New directories
build and dist

PyProjects > example4 >		
Name	Date modified	Type
build	12/13/2020 2:48 PM	File folder
dist	12/13/2020 2:48 PM	File folder
src	12/13/2020 2:48 PM	File folder
setup.py	12/11/2020 3:37 PM	Python File

PyProjects > example4 > dist		
Name	Date modified	Type
helloworld-0.0.1-py3-none-any.whl	12/13/2020 2:48 PM	WHL File

PyProjects > example4 > build >		
Name	Date modified	Type
bdist.win-amd64	12/13/2020 2:48 PM	File folder
lib	12/13/2020 2:48 PM	File folder

PyProjects > example4 > src >		
Name	Date modified	Type
helloworld.egg-info	12/13/2020 2:48 PM	File folder
helloworld.py	12/11/2020 3:27 PM	Python File

PyProjects > example4 > build > lib		
Name	Date modified	Type
helloworld.py	12/11/2020 3:27 PM	Python File

Installing

- Copying the code to a location that is reachable with the Python path

```
$ pip install -e .
```

- Now the code can be used with import everywhere in the same computer

```
$ python
```

```
>>> from helloworld import say_hello
```

```
>>> say_hello()  
'Hello, World!'
```





Installing

- Installing on another computer

```
C:\DATA\python_test>pip install helloworld-0.0.1-py3-none-any.whl
Defaulting to user installation because normal site-packages is not writeable
Processing c:\data\python_test\helloworld-0.0.1-py3-none-any.whl
Installing collected packages: helloworld
Successfully installed helloworld-0.0.1





C:\DATA\python_test>python
Python 3.9.1 (tags/v3.9.1:1e5d33e, Dec 7 2020, 17:08:21) [MSC v.1927 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
>>> from helloworld import say_hello
>>> say_hello()
'Hello, world'
>>>
```

- The necessary files are there to be used

<input type="checkbox"/> Name	Date modified	Type	Size
 helloworld-0.0.1.dist-info	12/11/2020 17:09	File folder	
 helloworld.cpython-39.pyc	12/11/2020 17:09	Compiled Python File	1 KB
 helloworld.py	12/11/2020 17:09	Python File	1 KB
<input type="checkbox"/> helloworld-0.0.1-py3-none-any.whl	12/11/2020 15:37	WHL File	2 KB

Installing

- The necessary files are there to be used

<input type="checkbox"/> Name	Date modified	Type	Size
 helloworld-0.0.1.dist-info	12/11/2020 17:09	File folder	
 helloworld.cpython-39.pyc	12/11/2020 17:09	Compiled Python File	1 KB
 helloworld.py	12/11/2020 17:09	Python File	1 KB
 helloworld-0.0.1-py3-none-any.whl	12/11/2020 15:37	WHL File	2 KB